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QUEER STORY WANDERS OVER FROM MEXICO

It is Now Said Orozco Will
Accept the Provisional
Presidency of Re-
public.

WASHINGTON GETS STARTLING NEWS

**Report Has Not Yet Been
Confirmed and There is
Doubt as to its
Credibility.**

[Associated Press Dispatch]
EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 23.—(Bulletin.)—A manifesto proclaiming General Geronimo Treviño as president and interim and decrying Madero as a "Gringo lover," was printed and circulated in El Paso today. The manifesto was signed by Orozco, Emilio Vazquez (not Gomez), Andres Garza Gallan and several other prominent Mexicans.
The authorship of the document was admitted tonight by Gonzalo Curiel, a well-known Mexican consul in Brussels under the De la Barra administration. He declared the new movement was backed by the scientific element in Mexico, and that authority for issuing the manifesto came from those "higher up." The manifesto is in Spanish.
"Francisco I. Madero has profaned the banner of Mexico with the secular hand of the Yankee, and American capital has backed him in his

revolutionary movements. "I have believed ever since the movement in Mexico that are antagonistic to the Madero administration, and was instigated by the scientific party to provoke American intervention. Commenting on the manifesto tonight, Enrique said he would not be surprised if General Llorente, Consul Florento for the surrender of Juarez tomorrow. If the city is not surrendered peacefully, he declares it will be taken by Vasquista's troops, advancing from Casas Grandes, who were reported late today, at Guzman.

He said the American consul here received a telegram from President Madero tonight, requesting that fighting on the border be prevented at any cost. He advises recruiting 300 additional men to go out with the already under arms at Juarez and fighting the advancing rebels a distance of fourteen miles south of Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Request for American intervention in Mexico was made upon the war department today by Major Kelly and a delega

tion of citizens from El Paso, who urged Secretary Stimson to send American troops into Juarez to preserve order and protect Americans. Stimson replied that it is impossible under present conditions. "A dispatch from a government official on the border, but one not in the diplomatic service, reported that General Geronimo Trevino of Chihuahua, had turned his aid to

the Insurrectionists. The dispatch reads: "I have reliable information that General Orozco will join the revolutionary forces of General Trevino and has agreed to accept the provisional presidency of Mexico."

federal general who stood by Diaz when his reign was tottering and later was accepted by Madero, had turned to the insurgents. The Mexican embassy had no advices, and

can embassy had no services and no official there cared to make comment. The state department has received no confirmation and is inclined to treat the dispatch as a mere rumor.

General Treviño was last seen at Monterrey in control of the military of the northeastern part of Mexico while Orozco was operating in the southwestern part. These two generals hitherto controlling all federal troops in the northern half of the country might completely cut off the north from the south, isolating the capital's connection with the United States.

Ambiguous wording of the last clause of the dispatch regarding the provisional presidency was interpreted

ed by Latin-Americans here in two ways. The majority declared it was intended to mean Trevino, rather than Orozco, had agreed to accept the provisional presidency. Major Kelly, Winchester Wooley, a banker

and three other citizens of El Paso told Secretary Stinson that Juarez, with a population of 14,000, is linked to El Paso by an international bridge and trolley line, and is virtually part of El Paso. Nightly robberies, hold-